

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1866.

[No. 1631.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue-Store,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]  
All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

## JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

200 barrels New-England Rum,  
150 bolts best Russia Sail Canvas,  
100 do. Ravens Duck,  
6 bales Beerboon Gurrabs,  
2 do. fine Blue Baitas,  
A few pieces French Duck, and Tickenburgs of float quality.  
Irish Linens, Britannias, Plaitillas, &c.

## FOR SALE,

ON CONWAY'S WHEAT,

28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica Spirits.

Apply to

Marsteller & Young.

June 5.  
36 hds first quality St. Croix Sugars,

Will be landed to-morrow, from on board the Schooner Federalist—

For sale, by

Richard Veitch & Co.

## FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels  
New York prime and cargo BEEF  
Hyson Skin and } TEAS  
Souchong  
Russia DUCK, and  
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by  
DAN L. MURCATROYD.

## Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their Lines Store, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russell's,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF  
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,  
brown Hollands, Plaitillas, and Tickenburgs.

And daily express,  
Diapers, Checks, Hemstems, Dowls, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,  
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.  
24 hogheads retailing Molasses  
24 do. Sugar, of good quality  
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection  
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine  
3 boxes Cotton Cards  
2 sacks Sago  
2 do. Licorice Root  
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed  
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and  
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale, by  
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

## BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if needed, repeated, each succeeding morning.

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizen may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—  
Apply to

T. CRUSE.

## FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or,  
THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A strong well broke young HORSE.  
Apply to the Printer.

June 16.

## Hair-Dressing.

## JOSEPH ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Alexandria and the public in general, that he has opened shop, in Royal street, next door to Doctor Gillies, where he offers his services in CUTTING and DRESSING HAIR, in the newest fashion.

June 17.

## WANTS A PLACE,

In a genteel family,

An elderly person who is a very good needle woman, and will undertake if wanted, the care of a family either in town or country.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 17.

SUGAR, in hogheads and barrels; COFFEE, by the bag or thousand weight; SALT, in sacks; HERRINGS;

For sale, by

A. LINDO.

June 16.

## BOTTLING CELLAR.

## DAVID P. DEWEES,

Has for sale, at his BOTTLING CELLAR, on Prince street,

Hare's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale, in bottles, of a superior quality. He has fitted up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of such as may favor him with their custom and will be happy to serve them.

June 12.

## SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an extraordinary good kind, which I will sell low.  
Mordecai Miller.

May 30.

Plaster Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall, AND FOR SALE, BY  
Lawrafon & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish  
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles  
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap  
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrabs

Imperial, } TEAS,  
Young Hyson } of the latest importations.  
20 barrels N. E. Rum  
75 casks Bellona Gunpowder  
10 casks Fig Blue

In Store,  
Prime Beek and Pork  
Russia and Ravens Duck  
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas  
Muscovado Sugar  
Cakes Claret and Madeira Wine  
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles  
30 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

May 21.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

## SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonnade Mill Muffins  
Diagonal laced and pequet  
ditto  
Cut gauze, japanned and  
honey-comb do.  
Plain and figured lino  
Pequet crape  
Plain cambric, jaconet and  
mull muslins  
Plain & colored hair-cord-  
ed cambric  
India & British book mus-  
lin  
Do. do. handkerchiefs  
Lino veils  
Lace cambric and tam-  
boored mull-flawls  
Honey-comb and imperial  
tinted do.  
Undressed ginghams, chintz  
and calicoes  
Silk and cotton chambrays  
Italian Mantuas  
Ribanda  
Italian sewing silk  
Silk and cotton hosiery

ALSO,

## FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London caddies and by the pound.  
May 6.

## For New-York,

The Schooner Harmony,  
S. DICKINSON, Master;

Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to

John Tucker.

June 17.

## For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

A N N,

Charles Bradford, Master;

Burthen 350 hogheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31.

## For Freight or Charter,

THE

Ship AURORA,

JOHN TITCOMB, Master;

Burthen about 350 hogheads of tobacco. She was to sail from Newburyport the 8th instant, and wait in Hampton Roads for orders. Should immediate application be made, she would, doubtless, be here in 3 or 4 days, and in complete order for the reception of a cargo.

Lawrafon and Fowle,

Who have now landing from ship Ranger, Five bales Beerboon Gurrabs.

June 10.

## For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP

ENTERPRIZE,

Captain Colcord,

(A fine new vessel, about 300 hds, burthen.) One half the cargo being engaged the balance will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. the usual advances will be made.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 6.

## POSTPONEMENT.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a debt of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, part of that tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accotink Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

June 4.

Phineas Janney,

Andrew Scholfield.

We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 31st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold.  
P. J. & A. S.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, made, between Richard Prime, complainant—and the heirs and representatives of Robert McCrea, deceased, defendants, will be sold, at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, of a credit of six months; one moiety of an annual ground rent of 112 dollars upon a lot in Union street, leased to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three story brick house; also, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thorne, in Wales's alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; also, on a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt street, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 3 inches.—Security will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchase money.

C. Denale, Commissioner.

May 20.

The sale of the above property is postponed on account of the weather, till Thursday next the 26th inst. when it will take place at 1 o'clock.

## Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.  
April 39.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, Will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the concerned, the following goods:

One half Ravens Duck,  
One do. White Rolls,  
Twenty pieces Hosiery,  
Thirty pieces Bagging.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 18.

## ELIAS BOTNER,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

KING STREET two doors below WASHINGTON STREET, ALEXANDRIA;

KEEPS constantly on hand, for sale, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Brides; elegant silver mounted Sawtooth Whips, of all sorts; Coach and Waggon Harness, of all sorts; and Fire Buckets; all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash.

June 18.

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## Just Published,

By ROBERT GRAY, BOOKSELLER, K STREET,

(A new Edition, considerably enlarged)

A New Introduction to Reading;

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

Arranged on an improved Plan;

Designed as an Introduction to the Speakers' English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.

To which is prefixed,

L. Murray's Rules and Observations

For assisting Children to read with Propriety.

Price, bound in Leather, 50 Cents.

June 18.

## Lately Received,

A supply of Writing Paper, Quills, & Pen-Knives.

June 18.

## Just Arrived,

And for sale, at Mr. Eliza Janny's Store, An excellent assortment of Household Furniture,

Of the newest fashions, made of handsome Mahogany and well executed;

Consisting of the following Articles:

Swell'd Desks; Side Boards; Secretaries and Book Cases; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretary and Writing Desks; Portable Writing Desks; Swell'd and Straight Bureaus; elegant Sash-cornered Card Tables; Painted do. four feet Dining Tables; Light Stands; Bedsteads; Straight Desks.

A L S O,

Some quoils of excellent Cordage and Spun yarn; double & single Blocks; Trunks of all sizes; Women's Shoes of various colours; Potatoes by the barrel; Earthen Ware; Bamboo Chairs, &c. &c.

The subscriber would thank any Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, who wish to supply themselves to call, as he expects to leave Town soon.

## ALSO—For Sale or Freight,

THE SCHOONER

FOX,

Burthen forty one tons, six months old, well found. Apply as above.

Samuel Harris.

June 18.

## FOR SALE,

Kanaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck Creek, which is a branch of Elk River into which it empties about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the Great Kanaway.

It is a parallelogram—richly watered—Duck Creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. E. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanaway Court House; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and affords to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for the tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual installments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

Thomas Davis.

Alexandria, 7th June.

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From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

More about Presidential economies, and citizen Monroe.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

HAVING heard some doubts and contradictions concerning the number of Mr. Jefferson's ambassadors to France and Spain during the space of about five years, as stated in the Courier, I took the trouble of inquiring of persons better acquainted than myself, and I find that the number therein is correctly stated. To avoid further contradiction, I will give you their names. First, as to France, William Vans Murray, (by way of consolation for depriving him of his situation in Holland, where he was minister resident, appointed by General Washington,) was ordered by Mr. Jefferson from the Hague to Paris; to conclude the convention negotiated under the Adams administration, by the same Murray, the ratification of which had been suspended; it was natural enough that the same envoy, though a dismissed federalist, should be directed to conclude it; he returned accordingly to Paris as minister plenipotentiary, with the salary & outfit belonging to that character; but Dawson, one of the President's favorites was at the same time sent to Paris, in what character could never be ascertained; he called himself a kind of *Envoy-Extraordinary*, but as his sole ostensible business, besides that of amusing himself at Paris and making a tour in England, was to carry out the ratification of the treaty, which any captain of a ship going to Havre could as well have done; the wags of the day gave him the new rank of *Convoy-Extraordinary*. Whatever his title, a frigate was fitted out for him, and his stores laid in at the expense of the government, and there is no doubt he was allowed a competent sum for his excursion—the frigate, 'tis true, had a double object, being intended by our religious and pious president to bring home his friend Tom Paine; but the captain of the frigate, 'tis said, not being of so pious a disposition as the high lord admiral, bluntly refused to carry Tom any other way except in tow, with a halter round his neck; so Tom, the president's friend and name-sake, was left behind for another opportunity.

After Dawson, went Livingston, as minister plenipotentiary, with his salary and outfit; during his mission went Monroe, as envoy extraordinary, about the Louisiana business, with his salary and outfit; next went Armstrong (to succeed Livingston) as minister plenipotentiary, with his salary and outfit; and lastly, sailed for Paris, Skipwith, as charge d'affaires, with his salary and outfit, in a brig of war, his stores laid in at the government expense; and the public is informed that another minister plenipotentiary is immediately to follow him; so that no less than six ambassadors, envoys, or ministers, call them what you will, have been already sent by Mr. Jefferson to France, and another is about to be sent. To Spain have been sent, Messrs. Pinckney, Bowdoin, and Armstrong, as ministers plenipotentiary; and Mr. Monroe, as envoy extraordinary, making four; so that when the new ambassador sails for Paris, there will be eleven to two courts, or, as Randolph says, one court.

My attention having been called to a perusal of Monroe's book, mentioned in your paper, I found therein many curious passages, which I here transcribe for the amusement of the public, adding thereto a few comments, and leaving to the reader others, which their several passages will naturally suggest. In his introduction, p. 3, referring to his opposition in the Senate to President Washington, he notices some instances of that opposition. "The first took place when Mr. Morris was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, which nomination I opposed because I was persuaded from his known political character and principles, that his appointment, and especially at a period when the French nation was in a course of revolution from an arbitrary to a free government, would tend to discountenance the Republican cause there and at home;" and p. 33, he attributes the discontent of the French government to the appointment of a man of the political principles and character which were known to belong to Mr. Morris, which "by constantly favouring the royal party in opposition to the republican course of things, rendered him odious to the French government."

If Monroe was of opinion that Washington justly offended the French republican government, by sending to it an envoy whose political principles would tend to discountenance the republican cause and favor the royal party, he must by parity of

reasoning, be of opinion that Jefferson would justly offend the monarchial government of G. Britain by sending there an envoy who had publicly avowed and published his hatred of kings generally, and of the British king in particular, and of course, as a man of consistency, candor, and delicacy, he ought to have declined the appointment. In p. 4, he mentions the second instance of his opposition in the senate to Washington, viz. when Jay was nominated to Great Britain, "which nomination, says he, I opposed, because under all the well-known circumstances of the moment, I was of opinion we could not adopt such a measure, consistent either with propriety or any reasonable prospect of adequate success, since being a measure without tone, one which secured to that power time, which of all things it wished to secure, it seemed better calculated to answer its purpose than ours." If the sending Mr. Jay to negotiate with Great Britain, in 1794, was opposed by Mr. Monroe, as a measure without tone, must he not now be in his heart opposed to a negotiation with that country when the complaints of our government, as exhibited by the President, the Secretary of State, and Monroe himself, are of a much more serious nature than in 1794? If that negotiation was a measure without tone, then the present negotiation, of which he is the willing, the officious instrument, must be not only without tone, but humiliating and degrading in the extreme?

In p. 17, of his introductory discourse, giving a glowing detail of the advantages we derived from our friendship with France, he says, "even the privilege of American citizenship was an object of great value to the owner (I mean in a mercantile view) for an American citizen could neutralize vessels, funds, &c. and thus profit, in many ways, by the condition of his country." In the same page he says, "such too was the friendly bias of the people of France towards us; that notwithstanding our vessels gave no protection, in certain cases, to the productions of the French Islands become American property, yet we were become the principal carriers of France." these passages in his book, if known to the British minister, will be an unlucky stumbling block in the way of his present claims, for he here admits (in direct contradiction thereto) that Americans have made a practice of neutralizing vessels, funds, &c. and that the productions of the French Islands, though actually become American property, were not protected by the American flag, which is in truth, admitting a great deal more than G. Britain requires.

DECIUS.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

At the present period, when a new dynasty appears likely to be established in the Two Sicilies, as a fel of the empire of France, the following account of the country cannot fail to interest the public:

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO SICILIES.

By Mr. Deane.

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies occupies the whole eastern part of Italy. It is divided into the kingdom of Naples and into the kingdom of Sicily. The kingdom of Naples is bounded to the W. N. by the Papal States; the Mediterranean and the Adriatic surround it on the other sides. Its surface may be estimated at 1260 square miles.

It comprehends 144 towns. From calculations made in 1782, the following is the statement of the population of the country:

Men,	2,187,080
Women,	2,250,262
Boys,	850,203
Girls,	818,633
Priests,	45,533
Monks,	24,604
Nuns,	20,975
	6,197,293

In this statement are not comprised those engaged in the land or sea service. The army consists, in time of peace, of 29,000 infantry and cavalry. The navy previous to Mr. Acton's administration, consisted of two men of war and a few chebecs. It now amounts to upwards of ten ships of the line and eight frigates.

This kingdom is divided into twelve provinces, called *Giustizierati*. It is said that two thirds of the landed property is in the hands of the clergy. Giannone whose veracity is well known, even asserts, that were the kingdom divided into five parts, the clergy would be found to possess four. The soil is extremely fertile, producing in abundance, wine, oil, rice, flax, corn, garden stuff. And all kinds of delicious fruit. The Neapolitan horses are in great repute. The wool is fine and of an excellent quality. There is silk in abundance; great quantity of different kinds of ore is also found in the mountains. Wood, marble, sulphur, allum, pozzolane, manna, liquorice, cotton, and even lava, form so many branches of commerce here; and

as if nature had taken a pleasure to enrich this country with all its gifts, there is no sea more famous for its fish; whilst salt is made in abundance on its banks.

The Apennines, which intersect the whole extent of the kingdom, from the W. to the S. E. are the principal source of the fertility of the country; but they also render it subject to frequent earthquakes, which are attended with terrible effects. They are more especially very common in the maritime part, where are discovered the ruins of a great number of towns formerly celebrated, but the names of which are now scarcely remembered. Calabria was overwhelmed in 1783, by a disaster of this kind. So dreadful a catastrophe struck terror into all Europe.

Nothing is more striking than the *comp d'oeil* of Naples. Built at the end of a bay, a league and a half wide, and as many long; this city rises into an amphitheatre, having Flevius and the hills of Aversa, Capua and Caferte to the north; the ile of Caprea to the south; Paullippo, Saint Elmo and Antignano to the west; the cape of Medina to the east. Between these capes and the island of Caprea is seen the vast extent of the ocean. The remainder of the basin is embellished with the beautiful villas of Paulipppo, the palace of Portici, the view of Hercoleum and Pompeia, the mountains of Vergina and Tifata. In the midst of these points of view, Naples, on the declivity of a hill, embraces the sea by its vast extent: it is reckoned to contain 340,000 inhabitants. The Neapolitans tell you, that after having seen this capital you have nothing to do but to die, since you never can flatter yourself with admiring any thing so beautiful.

Sicily, which its triangular figure caused to be named *Trinacria*, is the largest island in the Mediterranean; it is a bout 576 geographical square miles in extent, and contains from 11 to 1200,000 inhabitants, amongst whom are 40,000 priests or monks. The country is divided into three provinces called *valleys*. Palermo its capital contains 100,000 inhabitants.

The island is very fertile: although seen horizontally, it appears only a shapeless assemblage of rocks, suspended above each other. It was formerly called the granary of Rome. At present even the quantity of corn raised on it greatly exceeds its consumption. The wine made here is very good. It produces also an abundance of excellent fruit, oil, saffron, salt and honey; the sugar cane is also successfully cultivated here, more especially in the neighbourhood of Mount Etna. The fishery on the coast is very lucrative. The cultivation of the silk worm made its way here during the crusades; it passed insensibly into the kingdom of Naples, thence into Lombardy; afterwards into Spain, and finally into the southern provinces of France.

If there be in Europe a state capable of producing all the necessary articles of life, and most of those of luxury which men have made for themselves a want, it is the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. This country was called by the ancients Great Greece; divided into several independent states, its government was not uniform. A republic was bounded by a kingdom, the chief of which bore the name of Tyrant, which did not, at that time, present an odious signification to the mind. Interior wars were frequent, notwithstanding which, the men, like bees in a hive, enjoyed all the delights and abundance of an active and laborious life; they multiplied prodigiously.

The city of Syracuse alone contained as many inhabitants as are now comprised, in the whole island of Sicily. Syracuse acted a great part in the glorious ages of Greece. At first a republic, afterwards a kingdom, under both forms of government its naval strength was equally formidable, and balanced that of Carthage. The state of Syracuse contained as many as three millions of inhabitants; nevertheless its dominion never extended over the whole of the island.

The extreme depopulation of the two Sicilies, was for a long time attributed to the exterior influence of its government. Since the death of the emperor Charles the 5th, this kingdom was deprived of the presence of its sovereigns. Governed by viceroys who looked on their short and precarious magistracies as a means of amassing great riches, which they carried off with them to their country, the rapacity of the Pied reduced, the inhabitants to such great distress that, according to the report of Giannone, they deserted the country by thousands, to seek a more tolerable government in the islands of Greece subject to the Venetians, and even to the Musulmans.

Yet since Charles de Bourbon has taken the reins of government and that the court has spent in the country the revenue of the state, there is no appearance that the population has augmented or that flourishing commerce which they might promise themselves from the number and goodness of their harbours, the fertility of their land and the various articles for exportation it produces. We may therefore conclude that the vices injurious to the propagations of commerce, to the augmentation of cultivation and population intimately connected with the interior organization of the public administration, the bad distribution of property, the almost unlimited rights of the nobility, the unequal contributions and the too great number of priests and monks.

In the further principality, is the duchy of Benevente, belonging to the Pope. This mountainous country was formerly rich, when it was governed by dukes of its own. It was given up in the eleventh century, to Leon IX. by the emperor Henry III. in exchange for the town

of Bamberg, in Franconia, the feudal rights of which belonged to the Roman church. Since that time the town has been deserted; the fertile valley in which it is situated has been left want of population and cultivation to generally renaked throughout the provinces of the ecclesiastical States.

Foreign Intelligence.

ALBANIA, March 30.

The commander of the Russian squadron at Cattaro has issued the following order respecting the blockade of the ports in the Adriatic sea:

To accomplish the just object of maintaining a good understanding with the neutral powers, and at the same time to preserve in the important plan of cutting off the enemy from all supplies which he might receive through the means of neutrals, the commander of the squadron of his imperial majesty of all the Russias hereby notifies and declares—

1. That all the coasts and harbors, both on the right and the left of the Adriatic Gulf belonging to the French, or to neutral states, and possessed by the French, are from this day strictly blockaded by the squadron.

2. That no vessel belonging to the said powers shall attempt to convey warlike stores, provisions, or other supplies to any of the blockaded places, under the penalty of confiscation of ship and cargo.

3. That whereas this notification sufficiently testifies the respect which my court entertains for the neutral states, I flatter myself that all the evils will be averted which would result to them from acting in opposition to the order now given.

HENRY BAILEY,

Commander of the squadron of his Imperial majesty of all the Russias.

On board the Asia ship of the line, at anchor in the canal of the Bocca di Cattaro, March 15, 1806.

SWEDEN AND PRUSSIA.

Declaration of the Swedish Commander.

LAUBURG, April 20.—In consequence of the reiterated rumors, that the Prussian troops are making preparations to pass the Elbe, the Swedish commandant Count Gustavus Lowenheim, has addressed the following to the Prussian commandant at Lauburg:

To M<sup>r</sup> Le Commandant of the Prussian troops at Lauburg.

"As several reports have reached me, though unofficial, respecting the preparations of the Prussian troops for passing over to the right bank of the Elbe, I feel myself called upon in conformity to the orders I have received from my sovereign, with the repetition of mine of the 1st of February, to declare to the commandant of the Prussian troops, that all the Hanoverian territory upon the right bank of the Elbe is placed under the protection of Sweden, as the property of his Majesty's August Ally, the king of Great Britain and Ireland, in his quality of elector of Hanover; and that under this view, the countries above mentioned are occupied by the troops of the king of Sweden under my command; and that I have orders to defend those countries, in case of any violation of their limits by foreign troops, and of which I have given proper notice to my advanced posts, as any such violation will be treated as an attack upon the States of his Swedish majesty.

"Count GUSTAVUS LOWENHEIM."

"Headquarters, Ratiburg."

April 13, 1806."

PARIS, April 20.

The taking of the Cape of Good Hope, is so extraordinary, both in the fact and in the relation given of it, that it is difficult to pronounce upon so remarkable an event.

This Janssens, to whom that important colony was intrusted, known for his devotion to the late Stadtholder, wounded at the commencement of the war in fighting against the French, had since that period distinguished himself by his attachment to their cause. The formal refusal he made to receive the succors offered him by the captain general of the Isle of France, announced that he thought himself sufficiently strong to maintain the post he had to defend. Indeed, according to the English account, he had 500 troops to oppose, in intrenchments, against 4000 English! and the Cape of Good Hope is a position so easy to be defended, that when, in 1792 it was rumored that the French were meditating an attack on it, the governor staked his head that it would hold out even against a fleet of 50 ships of the line. The

Cape must since have lost its strength to have twice as easily.

With what view or according to what tactics could the garrison occupied an advanced position? By what management have lost 700 men in this fort, whilst the assailants lost only 100? Instead of falling back towards the interior, could he have been living up his forts to the country where he can neither defend himself? These are questions which must first be answered before any honorable explanation can be given of them.

This event is highly blameworthy: government stood in it to warp the attention of the people from the disasters they have with misfortunes they apprehend, and also make use of it to prove the fullness of the former ministry, ever, to be presumed that the success of that expedition was the experience of the command of his soldiers than of his usual resource. I have been mad as an unwarlike surdity to think of reducing with 4000 troops, a colony by nature and art, and defenseless. There is nothing more successful; it is evidently a recital of the facts, the known place, and a proper acquaintance.

Should the English minister petition against the Isle of France, been rumored for some time, been seen that they will show a that they will employ more will meet with more, much a. The military spirit of that that with the skill and courage of the general, are more formidable than the forts and batteries of We shall see the difference.

For the rest, whatever advantage the government may pretend this success, it adds nothing to its strength; nor is it of any struggle. The question is England shall retain a colony—neither is it at the Cape of France and Great Britain weakened.

PHILADELPHIA, J.

Yesterday arrived, schooner Ely. Captain B. Beckford, from B. informs, that the Chesapeake, under Stimson, from Bristol for 6th April, in lat. 43, 40, long. 75, with bad weather, was obliged to go into Fayal in distress on April, and that the brig Adrest, New York for Cadiz, on the 6th, to Fayal leaky, but expected to return about the 27th of April. Captain Beckford, the 13th 35, 25, long. 56, fell in with up, with the rudder unhinged, he about 70 or 80 tons burthen, her bottom black and sides yellow, not long out of port, as her clean; could make no further progress the 30th of May, in lat. 39 30, he spoke the brig Ann, B. Savannah, for Rotterdam, out all well.

NORFOLK, June

Arrived, ship Alexander, Isle of May. Sailed in company ship to Boston; spoke in the ship Eliza, of Nantucket to Isle of May. June 6th, 69, 30, schooner General of Alexandria, from the Chesapeake to St. Jago de Cuba, 15, long. 72, 30, brig Ha bound to New York, for Cuba. List of vessels left at the Isle of May.

Ships Aberdeen, Morgan sail in 10 days; Alligator, 200, 15; Crawford, Sierry, certain; Commerce, Rev, 30 days; Delaware, M<sup>r</sup> Perseverance, Hathaway, F. brigs Cain, Gridler, Marblehead, Stevenson, do. 20; Iner, do. 20; Hero, Coffin, Betsey Stacey, Marblehead, Clark, New Port, 15.

Captain Rey, of the Commodore, generally at St. Jago, for having on a former voyage a piece of cable (47 fathoms) of Port Praya, which weighing his anchor; besides



In Fraconia, the feudal rights of the Roman church. Since town has been deferted; the which it is situated has felt the and cultivation to generally throughout the provinces of the eccle.

## Foreign Intelligence.

ANANIA, March 30. Under of the Russian squad. has issued the following or. the blockade of the ports in sea:

lish the just object of main- understanding with the neu. and at the same time to perse- important plan of cutting off the all supplies which he might gh the means of neutrals, the t the squadron of his imperial the Russian hereby notifies

the coasts and harbors, both and the left of the Adriatic ng to the French, or to neu- dly possessed by the French, day strictly blockaded by the

vessel belonging to the said attempt to convey warlike ions, or other supplies to any dded places, under the penalty of ship and cargo.

heras this notification suffi- the respect which my court the neutral states, I flatter all the evils will be averted result to them from acting in the order now given.

HENRY BAILEY, of the squadron of his impe- majesty of all the Russias. Asia ship of the line, n the canal of the Boc- ro, March 15, 1806.

## DEN AND PRUSSIA.

on of the Swedish Com- mander.

RE, April 20.—In consequence ted rumors, that the Prussian making preparations to pass the Swedish commandant count othenheim, has addressed the the Prussian commandant at

Le Commandant of the an troops at Lauenburg.

ral reports have reached me, icial, respecting the preparati- russian troops for passing over ank of the Elbe, I feel myself n conformity to the orders I d from my sovereign, with of mine of the 1st of Febru- re to the commandant of the ps; that all the Hanoverian on the right bank of the Elbe der the protection of Sweden, erty of his Majesty's August ng of Great Britain and Ire- quality of elector of Hanover; der this view, the countries ioned are occupied by the e king of Sweden under my and that I have orders to de- countries, in case of any viola- limits by foreign troops, and ave given proper notice to my ts, as any such violation will an attack upon the States of majesty.

GUSTAVUS LOWENHEIM." Head-quarters, Ratzeburg April 13, 1806."

PARIS, April 20. g of the Cape of Good Hope, rdinary, both in the fact and in given of it, that it is difficult ce upon so remarkable an e.

nsens, to whom that importan trusted, known for his devo- late Stadtholder, wounded at cement of the war in fighting French, had since that period d himself by his attachment to

The formal refusal he made the succors offered him by the eral of the Isle of France, an- t he thought himself sufficient- maintain the post he had to de- ed, according to the English had 500 troops to oppose in ts, against 4000 English! and Good Hope is a position so efended, that when, in 1792, d that the French were medi- ack on it, the governor stated at it would hold out even t of 50 ships of the line. The

Cape must since have lost do small part of its strength to have twice surrendered so easily.

With what view or according to what military tactics could the governor have occupied an advanced position with 5000 troops? By what management could he have lost 700 men in this fortified position, whilst the assailants lost only 80? How, instead of falling back towards Cape Town and maintaining himself against a force still inferior, could he have retreated, de- livering up his forts to the enemy, in a country where he can neither hold out nor defend himself? These are a string of questions which must first be cleared up before any honorable explanation can be given of them.

This event is highly blazoned at Lon- don: government stood in great need of it to warp the attention of the public from the disasters they have witnessed and the misfortunes they apprehend. Some per- sons also make use of it to prove the skill- fulness of the former ministry. It is, how- ever, to be presumed that they depended for the success of that expedition, less on the experience of the commander and the bravery of his soldiers than on their favor- ite and usual resource. It would surely have been madness or an unexampled ab- surdity to think of reducing in two days, with 4000 troops, a colony fortified both by nature and art, and defended by 5000 m-g. There is nothing honorable in such success; it is evidently explained by the recital of the facts, the knowledge of the place, and a proper acquaintance with the men.

Should the English ministry send an ex- pedition against the Isle of France, as has been rumored for some time past, it will be seen that they will show more mistrusts, that they will employ more troops, and will meet with more, much more resistance.—The military spirit of that colony toge- ther with the skill and courage of its ca- pital general, are more formidable barriers than the forts and batteries of the Cape... We shall see the difference.

For the rest, whatever advantage the Bri- tish government may pretend to reap from this success, it adds nothing to their real strength; nor is it of any weight in the struggle. The question is not whether England shall retain a colony more or less—neither is it at the Cape of Good Hope, that the grand cause depending between France and Great Britain will be determi- ed.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Yesterday arrived, schooner Betsey, of Bever- ly. Captain B. Beckford, from Tierera. Capt. B. informs, that the Cherokee, of Boston, Gi- deon Stinson, from Bristol for Boston, on the 6th April, in lat. 43, 40, long. 38, 30, met with bad weather, was obliged to bear away and got into Fayal in distress on the 10th of A- pril, and that the brig Adreß, Dryburgh, from New York for Cadiz, on the 6th April, put in to Fayal leaky, but expected to be able to fail again about the 27th of April.

Captain Beckford, the 13th of May, in lat. 36, 27, long. 56, fell in with a vessel bottom up, with the rudder unhinged, she appeared to be about 70 or 80 tons burthen, very sharp aft, her bottom black and sides yellow, not very old, nor long out of port, as her bottom was very clean; could make no further discoveries. On the 30th of May, in lat. 39, 23, long. 64, 30, he spoke the brig Ann, Buck, master, from Savannah, for Rotterdam, out fourteen days—all well.

## NORFOLK, June 14.

Arrived, ship Alexander, Roach, from Isle of May.

Sailed in company ship Medford, Bar- nard, for Boston; spoke in sight of St. Ja- go the ship Eliza, of Nantucket, from Te- neriffe to Isle of May. June 7, lat. 31, 53, long. 69, 30, schooner General Pinckney, of Alexandria, from the Chesapeake 8 days, bound to St. Jago de Cuba. 9th, lat. 35, 15, long. 72, 30, brig Hannah, of and bound to New York, for Guadalupe.

List of vessels left at the Isle of May 24th April.

Ships Aberdeen, Morgan, Norfolk, to sail in 10 days; Alligator, Jenkins, Hud- son, 15; Crawford, Sterry, New York, un- certain; Commerce, Rev, Philadelphia; 30 days; Delaware, M'Pherson, do. 30; Perseverance, Hathaway, Free Port, 15; brig Cato, Gridler, Marblehead, 15; Har- mony, Stevenson, do. 20; Increase, Wedg- er, do. 20; Hero, Coffin, Nantucket, 8; Betsey Stacey, Marblehead, 25; Betsey, Clark, New Port, 15.

Captain Rey, of the Commerce, was ar- bitrarily compelled by an order from the go- vernor general at St. Jago, to pay 400 dol- lars, for having on a former voyage taken away a piece of cable (47 feet) from the Roads of Port Praya, which he hove up in weighing his anchor; besides being forbid-

den to procure a cargo of salt at the Isle of May. Measures were however taken to remove this prohibition.

The squadron under command of Sir J. B. Warren, with the prizes was a short time before at St. Jago, where they took possession of the harbor, not suffering any vessel to enter or clear without permission from the admiral.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

It is with pride and pleasure we announce to the public, that CALLEB STRONG, Esq. was declared Governor of this Commonwealth by the unanimous vote of both branches of the Legis- lature.—*Boston Gazette.*

Report says, that orders have been sent to ge- neral Wilkinson, to defend the Mississippi im- mediately to Fort Adams, with all the troops stationed at St. Louis, in consequence of ap- prehensions from the Spaniards. [*Ken. Gaz.*]

## General Miranda Successful.

Since the preceding article was prepared [See paragraph in the Alexandria Advertiser of yesterday, under the New York head.] the editor has been politely favoured, with the Political and Commercial Gazette of Hayti, of the 22d of May, containing the following highly interesting letter from Gen. KIRKLAND, one of the commanders under general Miranda:

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

SOUTH AMERICA. Extract of a letter from General Kirkland, dated from Cumana, the 19th of April, to his Haytian friend.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Veni, Vidi, Vici. (I came, I saw, I conquered) was the motto of Cesar, Bona- parte has lately applied it to himself; it has now become mine, thanks to the genius who presides over liberty and indepen- dence.

To my great regret I cannot permit my- self to enter into the details which I had promised you respecting the celerity of our operations, on account of the rapidity of the events which hurry us on; and the favourable opportunity which requires haste to take advantage of the terror which successes impress. Let it suffice to you for the moment, to know that the island of Santa Margaretta, Barcelona, and Cumana, are in our possession, and that at the mo- ment in which I am writing to you, the ar- my is filing off for Caracas.

At every step we take, our army is in- creased by these illustrious unfortunates, who think that they behold, in the generalissimo MIRANDA, a new WASHING- TON, who comes to re-establish them in the primitive state of liberty, which the barbarity of the Spaniards has ravished from them. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that new successes will crown so holy an enterprise.

The generalissimo desires to be remem- bered by you. His first aide-de-camp, whom you well know, joins with his com- mander and myself in wishing you every kind of prosperity.

We request you instantly to communi- cate our progress to his majesty the em- peror of Hayti. To tell him that the first intelligence which we shall have the honor to give him will be dated from Caracas.

Forget us not, my dear friend, and be- lieve that as long as I live, I shall feel for you the most sincere affection.

Vive L'Independence! Vive la Liberte!

The General, KIRKLAND.

## From the Salem Register.

Dalmatia.—By the last accounts the French were making great progress in Dalmatia. And such has been the event of French conquests, that important chang- es are expected from the entrance of this enterprising people upon the northern por- tion of ancient Greece. Of the condition of the whole country the accounts are vari- ous, and the information very uncertain. Some travellers give a very distressing pic- ture, while others distinguish the invaders, from the ancient inhabitants of the country. Should the Turks be disposed to retire to their native Asia, for which they still ex- press a fond partiality, the Greeks may yet be a nation. The condition of Dalmatia, is not the most happy in the present divi- sions of the country. It became subject to the Romans before the christian era, but never enjoyed serious quiet till the times of Augustus. During the inroads of the northern nations it was exposed to every evil, and tho' conquered by Justinian, it maintained afterwards an independence of the Roman empire, till by inheritance it fell to the kingdom of Hungary. The Ve- netian settlements on the coast had to con- tend with these new masters, were not al-

together agreeable to the Dalmatians, till success gave command to the Venetians, about three hundred years ago, and even this commercial people did not long assert their claims to the whole country, so that the claims of Hungary, Venice, Turkey and Ragusa, still remain to portions of this coun- try. The part belonging to Venice, the French claim, and they expect to purchase of Austria; and the Turks have discover- ed no alarm at the approach of their new neighbors. Ragusa, upon the plan of the government of Venice, is subject to its no- bles. The whole population exceeds fifty thousand, of which the city is an eighth part. It has been often under the protection of for- eign states, and has often paid tribute to its patrons and neighbors. We may expect a more correct history of this country in its present state, from its new masters. The possession of Dalmatia will provide for a new system in the Islands of the Veneti- ans.

## MAN,

## Politico-Arithmetically Considered.

SUPPOSING the earth peopled with 100,000,000 of inhabitants, and allowing 35 years for a generation, it has been com- puted that the deaths of each year, amount to 30,000,000; of each day, to 82,135; of each hour, to 3,442 7-24.

But as the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born every year, 36,000,000; every day, 68,569; every hour 4,107 1-24.

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been at present about 173,000,000 of mortals on the earth; and in this case, there would still have been 9110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing at the same time, that the world has only existed 5,700 years, there have been only 174 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the christian era; now as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it fol- lows, that the most ancient houses cannot reckon more than thirty generations, and very few, if any, can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case what is this but 1000 years illustrious, against 4,800 years of obscurity.

Out of every 1000 men, 28 thereof die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed nearly every 30 years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying in.

Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the present luxu- rious age; convulsions and teething kill the greatest number of them.

The natural small pox usually carries off 8 in every 100 attacked by it; but of 800 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of 700 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevat- ed places, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but at that period, the calculation is more favorable to them than to the males.

Married women live longer than mai- dens.

In the country the spring is the most fatal period, but in the cities it is the win- ter.

One half of those who are born, die be- fore they are in the age of seventeen.

The number of old men who die in cold weather is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the observation of Boer- haave, the most healthy children are born in the months of January, February and March.

The married women are to the unmar- ried in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of single children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of the country as 175 to 1000.

In the country there are but 4 children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but 35 in 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms form the 4th part of the inhabitants of a country.

An ancient register gives the following very mortifying instance of the brevity of human life, in an hundred persons who were born at the same time;

At the end of 6 years there remained

	only 64
16 years	46
26 years	26
36 years	16
46 years	10
56 years	8
66 years	5
76 years	3

From the Charleston City Gazette.

MR. FRENCH,

Although I am not disposed to place much con- fidence in fortune telling, or pretensions to prophe- cy in modern days, especially if they lay claim to a divine revelation; yet the following is so singular, and has been so exactly fulfilled, that I cannot excuse myself without transcribing it and sending it for insertion in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

An extraordinary prediction relating to the down- fall of the House of Bourbon, and the House of Austria.

Authenticated by the late Rev. Mr. Wesley.

A little before the conclusion of the late war (viz. from 1740 to 1747) in Flanders, one, who came from thence, gave us a very strange relation. I knew not what judgment to form of this, but waited till John Haine should come, of whose veracity I could not more doubt than of his un- derstanding. The account he gave was this: Jonathan Pyrah was a member of our society in Flanders; I knew him some years and knew him to be a man of unblameable character. One day he was summoned to appear before the board of general officers. One of them said, "What is this we hear of you? We hear you have turned prophet, and that you foretell the down- fall of the bloody house of Bourbon, and the haughty house of Austria. We should be glad if you were a real philosopher, and if your pro- phesies came true; but what sign do you give us that you are so, and that your predictions will come to pass? He readily answered, "O gentlemen, I give you a sign: to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, you shall have such a storm of thunder and lightning, as you never heard before since you came into Fland'r. I give you a second sign: as little as you expect any such thing—a little appearance of it as there is now, you shall have a general engagement with the French with- in three days. I give you a third sign: I shall be ordered to advance in the first line; if I am a false prophet, I shall be shot dead at the first dis- charge; but if I am a true prophet, I shall only receive a musket ball in the calf of my leg." At twelve next day there was such thunder and lightning as they never had in Flanders. On the third day, contrary to all expectation, was the general battle of Fontenoy (1745). He was or- dered to advance in the first line, and at the first discharge he received a musket ball in the calf of the left leg.

## For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing schooner PATSEY, Mark Butts, master; Burthen about 500 barrels, in complete order to receive a cargo. For particulars apply to the master on board, or Daniel M'CLean.

June 19.

## JUST LANDED,

From on board the brig John at Conway's wharf, and for sale by the Subscriber.

30 puncheons of high flavored fourth proof Jamaica RUM.

James Patton.

ALSO,

Bills on London at 60 days.

June 19.

## NOW OPENING,

150 dozen Publicat Handkerchiefs, 10 do. Cotton Suspenders, 10 do. Morocco Ditto—being a small consignment from New York; received per schooner Harmony, and

For sale by

I. ROBBINS, & Co.

## On Hand,

A quantity of excellent Ohio BACON—a parcel of DEAR-SKINS, and Hatters FUR. June 19.

## Wanted, at the Alms-House,

TWO smart Negro Women, to do the duty of Nurses.—None need apply but those that are perfectly qualified, and can be particu- larly recommended for their cleanliness, honesty, industry, and sobriety.—Apply to

MR. BLUNT,

Master of said House.

June 19.

## LISBON LEMONS.

The subscriber has just received

50 boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS, which he will dispose of very low by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,

Almonds and Figs in frails, raisins in boxes—with a general assortment of CON- FECTIONARY as usual.

Matthew Eakin.

June 16.

gawaw



# THOMAS TAYLOR,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Philadelphia, and brought with him a quantity of his

## New invented Liquid for the destroying of Bugs,

Being the best ever yet invented, as it not only destroys them but prevents others from harboring in the place any more where you have dressed with the liquid. This liquid has a very pleasant smell, and not the least danger in using it. Made and prepared by *Thomas Taylor*, near the first turnpike gate, Germantown road, Philadelphia.

Of whom may be had,

## His Patent Liquid Blacking for Boots and Shoes.

Sold by appointment, with directions for using it, by Mr. John Wray, No. 12, Marsh Market, Baltimore; and Mr. Duffey, Comb-maker, Royal Street, Alexandria.

June 7. N. B. A good allowance to those who take a quantity.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY,

The 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises,

The Warehouse and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, at the north west corner of King and Water streets; the Lot fronts 35 feet on King street and about 80 feet on Water street—the Warehouse is of wood, 3 stories high, about 35 feet square, fronting each of the said streets, and has an extensive shed or back building. The above property being mortgaged to secure my endorser on my accommodation note in the bank of Alexandria, any payments which will satisfy said bank, will be received for the purchase money, and the purchaser receive a good title.

David Wilson Scott.

June 7. 2awtf

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from David Wilson Scott and Elizabeth his wife, to the subscriber, for securing the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to Josiah Faxon and Co. will be sold, at public auction, for ready money, on MONDAY, the 30th day of this month, on the premises, the two story framed House with the Lot of Ground, fronting 37 feet on Prince street, near the corner of Washington street, in which Mr. Scott now lives. Also, a vacant lot adjoining, fronting 20 feet on Prince street, and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley. Also, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Columbus streets, fronting 60 feet on Duke street, and running back 88 feet to a ten feet alley. Also, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Water streets, fronting 34 feet on Duke, and 66 feet on Water street.

C. DENEALE, Trustee.

June 7. 2awts

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by James Kennedy jr., in order to satisfy certain debts therein specified, due to John Laird, Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphreys, Gabriel Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Post, I do hereby offer for sale by private contract, the whole of the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr., as it was deposited with me; and he not having complied with the condition therein contained, and redeemed the same agreeably to his undertaking in the deed of trust, and it being the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be worthy the attention of some person in that line of business. If no proposals are offered to me before the first day of July, I shall then expose the same to public sale, together with all the household furniture conveyed to me by the said James Kennedy, jr., to satisfy the purposes of the said deed, under the terms and conditions therein contained.

James Sanderson, Trustee.

June 4.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Benjamin Talbot, now deceased, late of Fairfax county, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain debt due from the said Talbot to Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court house; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements, buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of land on which the said Talbot lately resided, and now in possession of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2. 2aw2dly

A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

## FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, about 4,000 feet of Mahogany, of the first quality of St. Domingo Wood, capable of being cut into hand-rails, or Cabinet Work, also about 2,000 feet in plank, and about 20 logs of satin Wood.

The subscriber has also on hand, a handsome assortment of CABINET WORK, of the first quality and superior workmanship, consisting of Sideboards, Bedsteads and Posts, Tables, Chairs, Water-stands, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He expects to receive a regular supply of MAHOGANY, and will always have the different articles of Cabinet Work ready on demand, at his shop, near the Coffee House, Royal Street.

Benjamin Adamson.

June 12. 2aw3w+

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Duncan Nevin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 10th day of December next, otherwise by law they may be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1866.

Andrew Fleming, Amr.

June 11. N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the administrator.

## NOTICE.

SUCH of the creditors of John Hickman and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next; to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1866, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7. td&2aw10thly

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of Trust from Robert Lawason & Elizabeth his Wife, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, therein mentioned, due from the said Robert Lawason to Henry Stanton Earle.

Will be sold at Public Auction, On the Premises to the highest bidder, FOR READY MONEY, on the 10th of July next—

A LOT OF GROUND, situate, lying and being upon the north side of Duke street, and to the westward of Columbus street, in the town of Alexandria, district of Columbia, bounded as follows:—Beginning upon Duke street one hundred and twenty-two feet to the westward of Columbus street, and running thence westwardly with Duke and binding thereon 22 feet, thence northwardly with a line parallel with Columbus street 88 feet to an alley 14 feet 4 inches wide, thence eastwardly with a line of the said alley and parallel to Duke street, 22 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. The sale to commence at 4 o'clock.

William Rhodes, Trustee.

June 9. 2aw4w

## BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended to as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Crufe.

May 6. drw&2awf

## NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indistinctly.

Mr. LEVER POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 20. 2aw

## VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY JAMES KENNEDY, JUN. DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY THOMAS H. RAWSON, Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Wintham) Bilious Pills. THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Bilious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholera, Colic, &c.; Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, diarrhoea, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious Bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand, some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 29. 2aw

## JOHN WATTS, ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Munroe (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

## SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz:

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Leather Gloves, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Do. Silk and Leather Gloves, Silk and Cotton Chamber Muslins, 3 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undressed Gingham, Figured and plain Jaconet Cambrics, Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin, India Book Muslin, White and colored Cambrics, Plain and figured Leno Muslin, Leno Shawls and Veils, Italian Grapes and Lutealings, London Chintzes and Calicoes, White and colored Jean, Cambric Dimities, First chop Long Nankeens, Marcellles Jean and Muslin Waistcoating, Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes, Real Madras Handkerchiefs, 3 4, 4 4, and 2 4 Damask Shawls, Diaper Table Cloths, Russia Sheetings, White and brown Sheetings, superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, 2 pieces Salisbury Cloth, 3 bales India Goods, 7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens, White and brown Pistillas, Umbrellas and Parasols, German Ticklenburgs, White and brown Rolls, Bed Ticking, Apron and Shirting Checks, Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes, Weeding Hoes assorted in casks, Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c. May 6.

IN THE CASE OF

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, JUN.

THE subscriber having been appointed trustee of the estate and effects lately surrendered up by the said Alexander Henderson, jun. for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the provisions of the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, hereby requests all persons indebted to the said Alexander Henderson, jun. either in his individual capacity or as a partner of the late house of Alexander Henderson and Co. of Alexandria, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only as may by him be authorized to receive the same.

John McIver, Trustee.

June 9. 2aw6thly

For the Convenience of Families, (If sufficient encouragement is afforded) EDWARD LEE,

Baker, Royal Street, near Gadby's;

Will commence on Monday next, the 12th instant, and continue during the summer months every day from 11 o'clock in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to bake in the best manner, such dishes as may be sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be considered moderate.

Very nice Rusk, every evening at 5 o'clock.

Loaf Bread baking continued as usual.

June 4. 2aw4

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1865, for the purpose therein intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August next, a LOT OF GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; whereon is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, Trustee.

May 28. 2aw

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, Of Alexandria, JAMES DALL, Of Baltimore.

September 18.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

## SALES AT

On every Tuesday WILL BE

At the Vend

Corner of Prince and

A Variety of DI

GROGERS

(Particulars of which will

be bills of the

All kind of goods which

the prices of which are est

time be viewed and purcha

mitation and prices.

Philip G. Ma

JOHN G.

Has for S

200 barrels New-E

150 bolts best R. B. S

100 do. Ravens Du

6 bales Beerboon Gu

2 do. fine Blue Ba

A few pieces French Dac

of stout quality.

Irish Linens, Britannias,

June 18.

FOR SA

ON CONWAY'S

28 Puncheons 4th

Spirits

Apply to

Marshall

June 5.

35 hnds first qual

Sugar

Will be landed to-morrow

Schooner Federalist—

For sale, by

Richard

June 9.

Colton and

Have received from New

opening at their Linn

opposite Mr. James Ruffe

AN ASSORTME